NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS. THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the

Founcents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14 THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Five cents per copy. Annual subscription price:-One Copy...... 65 Three Copies.....

\$1 50 each. An extra copy will be sent to every clu and any larger number at same price. An extra copy will be sent to clubs of twenty. These rates make th WHERLY HERALD the cheapest publication in the country. Postage five cents per copy for three months.

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Volume XXXI.....

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway, near Brooterest .- The Marchant of Ventor. NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway, opposite New York

THEATRE FRANCAIS, Fourteenth street, near Sixth GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Broadway.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery. DIS MASCHINENBAUKR; ODER, ARBEIT MACHT DAS LEBI DODWORTH'S HALL, 806 Broadway. - PROFESSOR HARTZ

BAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Motropolitan Hotel—In them Ethicopian Entertain-ernts, Singing, Dancing and Burlesques—Metropic Showers or Palling Stars. FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS. 720 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In their Songs, Danors. Economics, &c.—Excursion Around the World. A Trouble

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.
VOCALISM-NEGRO MINSTREET BALLET DIVERTE CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, Mechanics' Hall, 473 Broadway-In a Vanisty of Life Mechanics, Cappa by Ballet.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-ELIZABETH

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brookign.—Erniopian M SEAVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Williamsburg. - ETHIOPIAN

NATIONAL HALL, Harlem. -GRAND INAUGURATION CO.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway. LECTURES WITH THE OXY-HYDROGEN MICHOSCOPE twice
field, Head and Right Arm of Probet. Open from S.
A. M. Ull 10 P. M.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, November 22, 1866.

THE NEWS. EUROPE.

We received no cable news report last night, the New

foundland telegraph lines being "down."

By the steamships Ville de Paris at this port and Af rica at Halifax, yesterday, we have interestintalls of the advices to the 11th of November.

Our special correspondence from Smyrna, with newspaper extract, published to-day, afford evidence o the rapid extension of American ideas in Asia Minor, and the solid footing which an enterprising band of countrymen have obtained, by actual settlement,

made a speech in which he expressed friendly senti-ments towards the United States. The Premier claimed that by the completion of the Atlantic tolograph Eug-land perpetuates her title as "mistress of the seas." General Castelneau, it is said, informs Napoleon that Maximilian will not abandon his position in Mexico.

The French Emperor promises to "protect" the Pope ooth in his spiritual character and as a temporal sov

During an interview with Mr. Gladstone, ex-Chanat Ireland as a place of refuge should he be compelled

THE CITY.

In the Board of Education last evening a commun tion was received from the Mayor nominating inspector for the seven school districts of the city in the place of those whose terms of office expire on the 31st of Decem-ber. The other business that came up was not of any special interest to the public.

The Common Council Committee appointed to con

sider the application of the government for land near the Battery, on which to construct a pier, met yesterday, but because a quorum was not present the meeting was The second annual parade of the Metropolitan Fire

Department came off yesterday, and proved a decide success. The companies were reviewed at the Metro-politan Hofel by the Commissioners, members of the Governor's staff, members of the State Legislature and large number of citizens. The procession passed through neveral of the principal streets and was everywhere well

The Shipowners' Association, in an address to the Sen ate Committee on Wharves and Piers of this city and Brooklyn, which have been in session for the last few days, recommended the creation of a commission autho rized to extinguish the titles of present owners of wharves and piers and to devise plans for a permanent

rebuilding.

The Centres and delegates of the Fenian Brotherhoo in this vicinity held a meeting at the Apollo Rooms, in Prince street, on Sunday night, and addressed a fina appeal for aid in the revolution which is about to be in augurated in Irelandsto all citizens of the Metropolita istrict and New Jersey.

A lecture on "British Misrule in Ireland" was deliv

ered last evening, in the large hall of the Cooper Insti-aute, by the Rev Father Vaughan, recently of county

The Congressionial Retrenchment Committee, while Investigating the affairs of the New York Custom overed that the clerks were taxed four dollars month for political purposes, and, if they refused to pay were discharged. A very handsome sum has been made by the Collector in the matter of bonded warehouses and it is stated that he now makes \$40,000 a year out o The Legislative Committee had under consideration

posterday at the Street Commissioner's office, the various plans for the relief of Broadway by means of cleva ted and underground railways.

The West Side Association held a meeting at Evereti

Finil last evening, for the purpose of considering the hall last evening, for the purpose of considering the subject of rapid transportation of passengers in the city. Resolutions were adopted opposing the gratuitous giving of railroad franchises to individuals or companies. Mr. Vanderburgh submitted a proposition for the construc-tion of a railway from the battery to Harlem river underneath Broadway.

An up town distillery was yesterday taken possess

of by the internal revenue officers of the government and a large quantity of spirits seized on a charge of violation of the Internal Revenue act. Proceedings to the confiscation of the whiskey have been commenced It is said that several other distilleries have gone into the custody of the collectors till the operations of the proprietors in the burning fluid dodge have been inves-tigated. The examination of the distillers arrested re contiv in Brooklyn was continued before Commissioner those you have to de Newton vesteries Frederick Coches as taspector of Digment as possible?

receiving a bribe, and John M. Wilson, a dis Brooklyn, will be tried for offering a bribe to an of the revenue. Mr. Wilson had made an

on presiding, the question of the legality of further sts of dealers in lottery tickets until the question of in the cases at issue are decided, was discussed at considerable length. The important opinion was given by Judge Nelson that no further arrests should be made till the Supreme Court had passed upon the point raised—whether the law contemplated on the part of lottery dealers a payment of a license or the imposition of a tax for the business. The question came up on the of a tax for the business. The ducestic tames up to the arraingment of two parties, who were discharged on their own recognizance. A full report of the matter will be found among our law intelligence.

In the United States Circuit Court, Judge Nelson de-

nied a motion for an injunction to prohibit dentists from using in their business Goodyear's Dental Vulcanite preparation. A cause in this matter is fixed for trial in the next term of the court.

Before Justice Dowling yesterday afternoon, at the Tombs Folice Court, the witnesses against Frank Hellen and W. R. Bahcock, were examined, tending to prove an alloged complicity in the Lord bond robbery. Mr. Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the people, Mr. John E. Burrill for Jay Cooke & Co., and Messrs. O. L. Stuart, Algernon S. Sullivan and ex-Judge Stuart for the prisoners. Ball was refused and they were remanded, the case being postponed until next Friday afternoon.

The case of Rov. George T. Williams, the Episcope clergyman, who was recently arrested on a charge of picking a lady's pocket in a Fifth avenue stage, was again before Justice Dodge yesterday. The complainant, Mrs. Moore, was not present, and, after a brief examina-tion of witnesses, the case was adjourned until Thursday,

Naumann on the charge of being implicated in the mur-der of Walter Westcott, in First avenue, on the 34 inst The evidence against him was given by two other men who were also arrested on the same charges and volun

transactions within rather narrow limits yesterday, and though the markets were generally quiet, prices were, to a great extent, nominal. The chief interest centred on Change, where the markets were more than usually irregular. Cotton was quiet. Coffee was unchanged and sugar was a shade easier. On 'Change flour opene firmer, but closed duli at previous prices. Wheat a shade firmer. Corn was firm at the opening, but a shade firmer. Corn was firm at the opening, but duli and heavy at the close. Oats were Ic. lower. Pork was higher. Beef and lard were steady at unchanged prices. Freights steady, and whiskey dull and nominal.

MISCELLANEOUS

News from Mexico city to the 10th inst, has been re coived. Maximilian was still at Orizaba, but was expected daily in the capital. The Austrian frigate Dandolo was still in the harbor of Vora Cruz ready to carry the Emperor to Europe.
Our letter from Havana, Cuba, is dated November 12.

Valuable mercantile statistics regarding the products exportations, importations, shipping and other commer cial matters are contained in it, all of which is of interes to the business community.

Ten suspicious looking characters were arrested in

erday. There are only thirty-two Fesian in the tall now who have not been tried. An appeal for a new trial for Lynch and the others condemned will be made to-day. A party of American hunters have been killing doer for the New York market in large numbers back of Ottawn, and the newspapers are urging the means be adopted to put a stop to it.

The ship Lampedo, on her trip from Savannah to Ne

York, was compelled to put into Fortress Monroe of Monday, with thirtoon feet of water in her hold and badly disabled. The steamship San Jacinto, from Ne York for Savannah, is ashore off Fort Pulaski. General Barrera and other officers of the Mexican government are in Norfolk, having been on board the Vixes

she was compelled to sook refuge in that port Robert Ould, the former robel Commissioner of Exchange; Jeff Davis' niece and three Methodist preacher

visited Jeff Davis on Tuesday.

A family has been discovered in Chicago in a starving condition, and the wife and mother claims to be a sister of John Morrissey, Congressman elect from New York, to whom she says she has applied for sid.

Rufus W. Cowden, a young married man, living in Providence, R. I., attempted on Tuesday to cut the throat of his wife, from whom he had been separated. but was driven off by her grandfather after inflicting her person. He escaped until vesterday morning, when he came near his father's use and cut his own throat so severely that the

wounds will probably be fatal.

The Boston firm which was reported in the Herald yesterday as having absconded, leaving heavy liabilities behind, is now said to be the house of Baratow, Edson & Co., doing business on Federal street. The heaviest

Co., doing business on Federal street. The heaviest creditors are the Lynn and Milford aboemakers. The East Boston Ferry Company has been indicted for manslaughter, in the Boston Superior Court, on account of the killing of a man named Burns, who it is alleged in the indictment was thrown from his wagon by the improper adjustment of the ferry bridge and was run over and killed.

curred on the line of the Allentown Railroad, and that trains were passing at considerable risk. The precise

locality was not stated.

Six passenger cars on the Eastward bound Express train of the New York Central Railacad were thrown from the track yesterday morning by a broken rail near Lyons. Twelve or fifteen passengers were injured,

but none of them seriously.

The Canal Commissioners at Albany announce that the canals will be closed on the 12th proximo, except the Champlain Canal, which will be closed on the 5th. Five brothers, named Titus, got into an altere

with a man named Elgin, in Missouri City, Kansas, on Sunday last, when Elgin killed two of the brothers and escaped to a house, where he was overtaken by the sur-vivors and killed while funning.

A band of regulators in Marion county, Kentucky, has

been organized and three men have been hung. Others in the county jail would probably be soon served in the sam summary manner. An attempt was made on Friday night to take three prisoners from the Lebanon jail and hang them, but it proved unsucceasful.

The Equal Rights Convention reassembled at Alban

yesterday. Mr. Parker Pillsbury offered a resolution nendment by the State Legislature. In the evening amendment by the State Legislature. In the evening session a resolution was adopted to present this protest to the State Legislature, and also a declaration of right to be represented by women as well as men in the Con-vention to revise the constitution. Mrs. Cady Stanton, Charles L. Remond, Parker Pilisbury and Lucy Stone then hurled their respective oracular thunderbo the convention adjourned size dis.

HARD TO SWALLOW .- In another column will e found a communication addressed to us by ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolins, in which he vehemently denounces the constitutional amendment. We are not surprised at this. We must expect from the South all sorts of arguments to prove that it will not do. But it will do, and must do. Where is the patient that does not make wry faces at the medicine offered him? He may kick against it, but it is not the less necessary to force it on him. The South just now is one of the sickest of the politically sick, and the worst feature in its case is that it does not know what is good for it. Its friends and well wishers feel that there is but one remedy adapted to its ailments, and that is the constitutional amendment. If it will not accept it willingly, the inevitable result will be that this Congress, or the Congress that succeeds it, will, acting on the sentiments of the people as indicated in the late elections. take possession of the country, appoint military governors and solve the difficulty accord ing to its own views. We leave it to the Southern people to say whether they will be gainers by forcing matters to such extremes. It is a wise maxim which says, "when you can't have things your own way make the ways of those you have to deal with as smooth and

The War in Paraguay-South Afficien II a

An important question in the history of our emisphere is being tried in the gallant struggle that the stanch little free State of Paragua; is making against the Brazilian empire and it allies. This struggle, in its ultimate analysis is for the South American continent just what our war was for North America. It is a struggle to determine the point of prevalence between systems-whether aristocratic and monarchical institutions—the imported traditions of the Old World-shall predominate or whether democratic and republican institu tions in States formed on our own model shall shape the destinies of that continent. In the recent important victory of Paraguay at Curupaity, as well as in the whole conduct of the war by that Power, we see the best augury for the result, for the absolute triumph of the real American system of free States and the downfall and destruction of the last American monarchy—the last stronghold of Eu ropean principles on this side the Atlantic.

As has been the case in many wars before the real primary cause of the war, the subject that has brought the two systems of govrnment in contact and put them on a trial of their merits, has searoely been named in the list of reasons. This was simply the desire on the part of Brazil to control the vast river system—the Paraguay, Parana and Plate that drains the southern part of her territory. Only three little republics stood in the way. But for Paraguay, Uruguay and a strip of the Argentine Confederation, the southern boundaries of Brazil would be natural, the symmetry of her territory perfect and her way to the ocean by that great system absolutely free. Uruguay was distracted by a rebellion, and Brazil found a reason to interfere. Her reason was nearly the same as that given by France for intervention in Mexico. She must protect the interest of Brazilian subjects; and at the same time that she announced her intention to interfere and put a stop to the rebellion that was breaking down the little republic she was fostering the rebellion by material assistance.

Brazil succeeded in inducing the Argentine republic to join her in the pretended attempt to restore order in Uruguay. The republic was perhaps the dupe of Brazilian diplomacy and its cupidity may have been excited by the promise of some special favors in the navigation of the Paraguay river. One Power saw the true state of the case and divined the real purpose of Brazilian interference in the affairs of her neighbor. This was Paraguay. Her government saw that the fight was on the question of the existence of the republics, and that Uruguay, once destroyed, Paraguay's turn would come next. That government, therefore, immediately informed Brazil that it would consider the invasion of Uruguay by Brazilian troops a cause of war. Treating this bold republic with contempt, Brazil carried out her original design and occupied Uraguay. Paraguay at once declared war. This was in the summer of 1864. The war has, therefore, lasted over two years, and now, as Paraguay stands on her defence, the present results of the two years' attempt to beat her down are instructive to the world as to the power of resistance

inherent in free States. The war on the part of Brazil was in keeping with the whole rush for the propagation and extension of monarchy in America, which began when it was so mistakenly supposed that the great republic of the United States had fallen to pieces. France rushed to Mexico Spain rushed first to Dominica, then to Chile and Brazil rushed at her apparantly feeble neighbor, all finding the occasion in the immunity that our danger gave. But all built on a false basis. The great republic was not ruined; and now France is drawing out and Spain is doing her best to follow the example. Brazil also must relinquish her designs. With her, however, the case is different. She has not the happiness of the other Powers in being able to retire to Europe. She is the next door neighbor of the republics, and must stand and face the consequences of her attempt against their of the empire. The alliance against Paraguay is proved to be contemptibly powerless. I must break up. This failure will be the forfeiture of the moral influence of Brazil on the continent, and the next step will be a close league of all the South American republics under the lead of Paraguay, and a general war against the empire on the score of common safety. One empire cannot stand in the presence of two continents filled with repub lies, and the time is not far distant when the Emperor of Brazil may condole with his Mexi

can Majesty at Miramar. A NEW METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT .- One of the most important duties of the next Legislature, upon its assemblage in January is to provide a good government for this city It is hardly necessary to say that the compliwhich we now live is worse than no government at all. It is, in tact, divided up into half a dozen irresponsible departments, the only unity in the system being the fidelity of each department to practices of fraud and public stealing. The Legislature, therefore, should give us a stable government in place of the rickety concern now existing; and the only way to do this is to appoint a Metropolita Commission, comprising a consolidated government for New York, Brooklyn, William burg, Astoria and Richmond county. The interests of all these localities are identical; in fact they comprise virtually but one popula tion, New York being the centre of a vas metropolitan district. Some years ago there were several municipalities contained with in the limits which now compose the city of London; but they have all been merged into one municipal system, which is found to work admirably. With the extraordinary facilities for communication with all the suburbs of New York by means of railroads and ferries, this city is really as compact-including the faubourgs named on Long Island and Staten Island—as the British metropolis. There is no reason, then, why it should not be placed under one grand metropolitar government. If the Legislature will enact such a law and appoint a commission of the right kind to carry it into operation we will have reached the point so long desired-an efficient and honest system of metropolitan government. A department of public works should be embraced in the plan, and this would cover all the deficiencies in the present mode

at of oliv railroads, farries and gas on

the people, besides throwing an immense reve-nue into the public treasury for the support of the government, which is distributed among the private companies and corporations now reaping enormous profits out of those franchises which properly belong to the over-burdened taxpayers.

There is no measure of reform so absolutely needed as this, and we earnestly commend it to the attention of the members of the Legislature.

The Charter Election-The Ring at Its Old Tricks

The overthrow of the Tammany and Ferando Wood candidate in the county election by a majority of twenty thousand, and the lefeat of the Baron von Hoffman and his famous mustache by a majority of fifteen thousand in the State, might very well have been supposed to have disposed of the "ring" and to have put a final stop to their intrigues and enterprises. But recent events show that the men who have so long fattened upon the city and enjoyed the good things of life at the ase of the taxpayers are not going to yield the control of twenty million dollars year, with all its jobs and commissions, its pickings and stealings, without a hard struggle. The approaching charter election begins to develop some exceedingly ingenious thimblerigging tricks on the part of the "ring" operators. First, we had Comptroller Brennan's letter to a few wealthy citizens, who signed what they supposed was a "character" for him upon eaving his place, as a mistress will some times do for a maid when she wants to get rid of her. In this letter Brennan pitched into certain persons and made a parade of pretended honesty and a show of retiring from the contest for the Comptrollership. It was thought to be a very cunningly devised coup d'état, designed to divert public attention from Brennan until a late hour of the canvass, and is generally supposed to have been concocted and written by Peter Bogus Sweeney or Peter Blatherskite Sweeney or Peter Buncombe Sweeney, or probably Bogus, Blatherskite and Buncombe Sweeney, all in one. Next we had the resignation of Street Commissioner Cornell, by which Judge Whiting was temporarily nonplussed, and the nomination by the head of the "ring" of Mr. Isaac Bell as his successor. The Aldermen hung up Mr. Bell, and the result is that Tweed, who is included in the charges of corruption made against Cornell, and who has always furnished the political brains to run the office for the benefit of the "ring," remains in as Street Commissioner and has the patronage and ends of the department under his thumb until after the charter election. From all this it is evident that Hoffman, Peter

Balderdash Sweeney, Tweed & Co., have resolved to run Brennan again for Comptroller as the Tammany "ring" candidate, and to hold on to the Street Commissioner's office until after election, in order to use it for his success. At present there is no prominent candidate in the field. The two Connollys, Mike and Dick. are bustling about on their own account, but they do not amount to anything, and will have to wait a few years longer before they get the key of the city strong-box into their hands, The real object of all the Sweeneys is to secure the re-election of Brennan, and he is their only candidate. We want our taxpayers and respect able citizens to thoroughly understand that all Peter Blubbering Sweeney's tears and protes tations are make-believe, and that his true design is to put Brennan on the track at a late day, when his merits cannot be fully discussed. Brennan, it is well known, is in no respect fi for the office. He has neither sense, education nor financial ability. Neither his training in the grogshops of the Five Points his experience on the police, as constable or justice, fit him for the chief financial office in the city. His complicity with the "ring" renders him above all an undesirable perso for the position. Since he has been Comptroller it is a notorious fact that the city office holders who are in the "ring" have all grown to be wealthy men, and that persons who have had salaries of five or six thousand dollars a year have accumulated property and lived in a style that fifty thousand dollars a year would not cover. And yet Peter Brazen Sweeney pretends that Brennan is not friendly to the ring." Let our respectable citizens and independent voters remember that the true game of Tammany is to spring Brennan upon them as a candidate for Comptroller, and let them make up their minds to vote against him and not to be cajoled and wheedled over by

Peter Buttonhole Sweeney. THE MYSTERIOUS INFLUENCE OF THE HERALD .-Some of our contemporaries are very much exercised about the extraordinary influence of the HERALD, and think that, like Providence, we move in a mysterious way our wonders to per-form. According to their account the HERALD manages and regulates everything in a most peculiar manner. Sometimes we oppose a candidate in order to elect him. Sometimes we favor a measure in order to defeat it. We fill the pockets of the "ring" of associated managers by showing up their immorality, and we enrich the independent managers by applauding them. We stop the meteoric shower here by announcing it, and get up a meteoric shower in England so that we may nonplus Professor Loomis and beat all the other papers by our special cable despatch. Well, we acdo not blame our contemporaries for not understanding all our movements; but they have the consolation of knowing that if they wait long enough they will see the results of the HERALD's operations, and that "whatever is, is right," or ought to be.

WHEREABOUTS OF YOUNG KETCHUM.-A report was put into circulation some time since, to the effect that young Ketchum had been secretly released from Sing Sing Prison and sent to Europe, where he was to remain until near the close of the term of his imprisonment, then to return, and be on hand to receive his formal discharge. This story is set at rest by a letter to an Albany paper, which states that young Ketchum cheerfully acquiesced in his sentence went to prison unresistingly, has remained there submissively ever since, discharging his duties with intelligence, industry and accuracy, and winning confidence by his exemplary conduct. His friends will be gratified at this intelligence and will no doubt make prepara tions to run him for Congress on his re a position for which he will be duly que soon as he has worked out his term

The sun is not a flattering but the disciples of Daguerre

beat Bir Lawrence in making faithful likeness well, who cried "Paint me [as I am," should have lived in these days, when photography flourishes. Perhaps even he would have have winced under the light which Mr. Shanks uses in photographing the more prominent generals in the revent American war. During that war "very few generals appeared great to the war correspondents," and Mr. Shanks, who has been described by a contemporary as "the best writer among the HERALD's sixty-three war correspondents," has written a book entitled "Personal Recollections of Distinguished Generals," in which he reduces some of his subjects to truly lilipation proportions His bump of veneration not being inordinately developed, he could not see an Alexander every officer, and not all of his sitters and their admirers will be apt to applaud the candor and impartiality which he manifests. It may be that in wishing to avoid the fulsome flatteries an the one hand and the indlearing inste abuse on the other, to which certain idols or certain scapegoats of the public have become accustomed, the author of "Per sonal Recollections" may fail to have his motives appreciated by all. He may have erred sometimes in his impressions, but he has certainly given such as he had. And it is refreshing, if only by way of variety, to meet with a writer who aims to give honestly his actual impressions, even if he is tempted occasionally to use rather stronger language than may suit an over-fastidious taste. The advance sheets of Mr. Shanks' handsomely printed and illustrated volume have been sen to us by the publishers, Messrs, Harper & Brothers, and have enabled us to verify the author's statement in his preface:-"I write with the firm belief that historical truth should be only less sacred than religious truth.' Without fear or favor he exhibits to the reader group of generals, just as he saw them himself, "not on parade, but in undress uniform," He aims to illustrate not only their great military qualities, but more particularly their mental peculiarities and characteristics. His pages will be found to contain many facts about some of the great battles which official reports have left untold, with such recollections of our generals as history proper will not perhaps condescend to record, and to embrace singular facts about great campaigns and strange stories about great men. "The portraits are freely drawn. They are made from actual studies, if not special sittings; and while taking care to give every beauty, I have omitted." save the author, "pope of the deformities or blemishes of my subjects, though P have told in full detail their virtues, and have touched on their faults and vices lightly. I have avoided alike extreme extravagance praise or censure. Still there is enough shadow to the pictures to give the necessary, if not agreeable, contrast to the lights." Sherman is depicted in this volume as the strategist, the genius of the war, full of life.

energy and originality, but ill-tempered,

egotistical, and "as great a despot at heart as

was Frederick the Great." Thomas, the tenacious, is a tactician, without originality or strategie ability-of cold blood, and, apparently, cold heart, but "pure as Bayard;"of colossal mind, like Kleber, and slow in execution, like McDonald-in a word, the reverse of Sherman. Grant-whose genius the HERALD was the first to appreciate and proclaim-is the writer's hero, and he is delineated as the perfect general-the full combination of the strategist, Sherman, and the tactician. Thomas, Sherman is "as mercurial as a Frenchman and as demonstrative as an Italian : Thomas as phlegmatic as a Dutchman and as tens. cious as an Englishman; while Grant, in every characteristic, in doggedness, per. tinacity, positiveness and taciturnity, is thoroughly American, and nothing else." Sheridan is called "an inspiration, not a general," without strategy and of rather erratic tactics, but a quick, dashing, stubborn fighter. A neatly drawn parallel between him and Sherman makes the latter's peculiar energy "that of the brain, inspired;" Sheridan's "that of the blood, inflamed." Hooker is pronounced to be of the same school of "fighting generals," and one so addicted to forcing quarrels to direct issues that when there is no enemy to fight he attacks his friends. Rousseau is made "a natural leader of men-bold and rugged of nature, and loval, true and affectionate to the backbone." Buell is at once one of the greatest generals and the greatest failures of the war-"a perfect soldier in manner, bearing, coolness, courage and energy." Mc-Cook is represented as "an overgrown school boy," whom Sherman jocosely called "the juvenile McCook." Crittenden, who has lately been taken from private life and made colonel of one of the new regular regiments, is de-scribed as "a lawyer, with little legal and no military ability," and Gilbert as "a martinet, without an idea of discipline or system—the worst kind of a martinet." Rosecrans is made out "an impostor on the American public; knowing nothing of war but its tricks, more fit to be a chief of spies than a general; nervous to incoherency and incapacity." Gordon Granger, in command of a corps, is made to appear only as a captain of a battery. "Old ste Steedman stands forth equally brave, bold, positive, firm, unflinching, practical and impudent, and is the real "character" of the book. Logan is the representative General of the Western army. Negley appears as the best read and most thoroughly well informed among the officers of the columber army. T. J. Wood. captious and energetic, gets all the credit for the good work of Crittenden's corps, and is said "to have furnished Crittens au with all the military brains and formed for him all the military character he ever had." O. O. Howard is, in Mr. Shanks' opinion, "a soldier on principle, a reformer and an enthusiast, but not an exalté." "Black Jack Logan," who is said to resemble in person the "Jack of Spades" (Sheridan is called the "Jack of ubs "), is made out "the same daring, enthusiastic and valorous fighter that Sheridan is, full of dash and vim and go, and of a naturally warm, enthusiastic and daring temperament; and a similar portrait is presented of the adventurous Geary, of Bennsylvania. Occasional llusions to General Halleck throughout the work do not indicate any wish to flatter him; on the contrary, they suggest a suspicion that the writer has clearly understood the "great

illustrating the peculiarities of the voterant of both the Eastern and the Western armies, and is an eloquent tribute to them.

We must not omit to mention that the spirit with which the author alludes to officers and men in the Confederate army is free from the superfluous malignarcy still indulged in by some chroniclers of the war. Of course his estimates of the forces opposed to the Union view. He is by no means disposed to exag-gerate the prowess of the Southern troops; perhaps he inclines to the other extreme. But he recognizes the pluck and endurance of the dmirably mobilized "Army of Morthern Virginia." He sees nothing but "weakness" is leneral Lee's anwillingness "to raise his hand against his relatives and friends" and in his refraining from forcibly putting an end to what he saw in 1865 was a hopeless struggle, "even if he had been compelled to put Jeff Davis in irons to do so." But he renders justice to Stonewall Jackson, and particularly Fabian policy of Johnston, whom he calls a "really great soldier" and is tempted to half as "the noblest Roman of them all."

In one or two instances Mr. Shanks boldly anticipates the reversal by posterity of the popular verdict of the day upon certain fe icers, and he makes a strong argument in each case. On the whole his book is a reably fine exception to the general worthless ness of works ocasioned by our late war. It is a relief to come unexpectedly upon it in the Dismal Swamp of contemporaneous history.

We publish to-day an interesting description of the most important new buildings now in ity, giving a bird's eye view of city improvements generally, including business, coar-olegant dwellings for our millionaires, coarments generally, including business buildings, ences for our less wealthy classes ment houses for our laboring popu churches for our saints, taveras for our sinners, magnificent storehouses, public buildings, fac tories, workshops and suburban villas. Ac ing to the graphic description and comprehensive views of our reporter, we are soon to he metropolis that will vie with London in wealth and population and excel Paris in beauty and splendor. The enterprise of our citizens is very wisely

directed towards these improvements, and every year adds to the architectural beauty of the city. We have already individual buildings, such as the new HERALD structure, which will compare favorably with those of any city in the world. But the great blemish upon our general comeliness is the deplorable want of uniformity everywhere apparent, not only in mixed together, but in blocks which have been entirely built up anew. It is not uncommon to see half a dozen new buildings in the same block, each differing from its fellows in style of architecture as well as in height; and thus, although all may be handsome erections of themselves, the general effect of the improve ment is materially marred, if not totally destroyed. Take, for instance, the HERALD et ture, the most unique, tasteful and elaborate in the city. We understand that the parties who have purchased the adjoining ground have decided to put up a building, handsome in itself, but not in conformity with its magnifi-cent neighbor. While nothing can destroy the beauty of the HERALD building, which is unlike anything on this continent, yet the effect of the mprovement, so far as the appearance of the city is concerned, will be greatly lessened by this break in the style of architecture. If the whole block to the corner of Fulton street were built up after the HERALD model, it would not have its equal in the world.

It is to be regretted that some plan cannot be devised by which uniformity in buildings in the main thoroughfares of the city could be secured. In Paris, where the government exercises the power to make public imprese ats and to dictate the style of a to be followed by builders, the advantage of such a rule is evident. It would be well for the Legislature to create a commission, with power to make all the necessary and sweeping improvements demanded by the rapid growth of the metropolis, such as the continu the Fifth and Seventh avenues to the Battery and the widening of Pearl street, so as to open another broad thoroughfare through the length of the city from the Fourth avenue the Bowery. These improvements would pay for themselves by the increased value of property along their lines and would sweep way all objections as to the building of rail roads, which have now become an American institution and a public necessity. Such commission might do much towards securing uniformity in the style of building, even i the power could not be given it to enforce architectural regularity. When those who invest their money in new buildings can be made to understand that they greatly enhance the value of their own property by following a uniform style and thus adding to the general beauty of the locality, they will soon be willing to adopt any rules laid down by such a commis sion as we propose.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF THE DEMOCRACY .-Pitiable indeed is the condition of the remains of the Northern rump and hump of the late great democratic party. They are demoralised, disorganized, broken down, broken up, all as sixes and sevens, and all adrift. Out in the West, where down to the late elections they looked upon the negro, like Judge Taney, as an outside barbarian, having "no rights which a white man is bound to respect," they now hall him as "a man and a brother," and are becoming clamorous for universal suffrage for Mantbo-Jumbo, Sambo and all. This cry is echoed from the old pro-slave,", negro-hating, spoils-loving, copperhead organ or Boston, and re-echoed by the ring-streaked and striped oracle of the Albany Regency. At the aberrations of their Nor'western and Nor'eastern brethren the irrepressible and implacable pro-slavery fire-eating Kentucky democracy set up a long howl of wrath and agony, and it reverberates from Richmond to Texas and all the way down the Mississippi from Cairo.

Thus it is made manifest to the Gentiles that the ten lost tribes of the democratic Israel cannot be recalled together with the Shibboleth of universal suffrage, including Sambo. The incompetent," whose only boast was that "no ten tribes which revolted to hold Sambo in the responsibility for failures could be put on home of boadage recoil with hogger from the him the man too med a lawrer for that." In tides of walking ! side by side with alcose?"